

**SECRET**  
**SECURITY INFORMATION**

193-CRIAG

7 March 1952

**SUBJECT: KMWAANHO Document**

**TO:** Chief, DYCLIP  
[ ]

**INFO:** Chief, DYCLIP ✓  
Washington, D. C.

**ATTN:** [ ]

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1. [ ] has just been given a DTETHYL translation of a document on KMWAANHOOLAND, which is reported to have been written in LCDRINK in early February by a commission, the exact name of which seems to be in doubt.
2. According to the informant who turned this document over to [ ] a KMWAANHO clerk occupies a minor position on the staff of a commission, which includes an Identity (1), name unknown, which is engaged in observing political affairs in southeastern ZHWORTH. [ ] assumes it is the FJSNAKE Commission of HBBASTE.
3. At any rate, it appears that this KMWAANHO clerk, whose name [ ] informant does not wish to divulge, typed a report for the commission early in February. He then made a digest of the report and sent it to [ ] informant.
4. The report is attached in its unedited form.

**APPROVED:** [ ]

**Attach: 1 report (s.c.)**

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

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Attachment to 193-CHIAG

Identity (1) to above-mentioned reference is: A Philippino

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DOCUMENT ON ALBANIA COMING FROM GREECE, ATHENS, 8th FEBRUARY 1952Report from the International Observing Commission.

Albania is not a Soviet satellite nation as the other satellite countries. The difference resides in the fact that Albania according to her geographical situation is surrounded by non communist countries, and isolated from the USSR, the Iron Curtain, this is why she can gain Liberty in a short time. If this will be realised three important advantages will result:

1. The rescuing of the majority of the Albanian people, most of whom suffer for bread;
2. The annihilation of an important valuable base for Russia who endangers Greece and Yugoslavia, in case of a Kominformist assault, as well as the Mediterranean and the Adriatic;
3. The liberation of Albania will enliven the prestige of Russia and Communism in general, giving hope to the other satellite nations behind the Iron Curtain.

The Communist regime in Albania is not based on the will of the people, but on the strength of the police composed of 13.000 men perfectly organised bearing new arms, and who are the only faithfuls of the dominating party.

There is no Russian army, only 1000 technicians and counselors (besides those who are in Sazan and its surroundings whose number is unknown). There are political agents and superior officers who are in the principal commands of the army. Other Russian forces are in Tirana for the defence of the Embassy and other Russian officials. In the airport of Tirana there are 45 Russian airplanes; there are also there three fighter teams of planes belonging to the Albanian state.

The people are unarmed but the assaults of the small teams of resistance against the regime exist.

The situation of the directing party has become delicate and weakened from the severe antagonisms between Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shkhu, interior minister and police commander; and on the other hand from that anti-Kominformist part which is hiding in the midst of the party and occupy important positions, known under the name of XOXIST, who work for the overthrowing of the leader Kominformists; such a situation has paralysed the administrative apparatus of the regime at power. By these facts must be believed that a small military force from the outside might overthrow the actual regime. Even the appointed military experts have arrived to the result that a force of 2500-3000 voluntaries, recruited by the exiles in Greece and Yugoslavia, well armed and organised from the outside, crossing the Albanian border, as the greek guerrillas did for several times from the Albanian territory towards the greek border, or by disembarking on the

coast, could overthrow the bloodthirsty and hated regime backed by the people and the desperate non Moninformist officers of the army who are numerous.

The Greek revendications for the provinces of Albania, Korcha and Gjinocaster, two completely Albanian provinces, the latter with an insignificant Greek minority, and the desires of Yugoslavia, reinforce in front of the Albanian people the position of the communist regime at power, because they represent themselves as the only defenders of the territorial integrity of the motherland, and aspirators of the realisation of the union of all the Albanians within the ethnic borders. To overthrow such the NCFA, on the fifth of January 1952, has addressed an appeal to the Italian, Greek and Yugoslav Governments, in order that they officially declare that they have no aspirations on the territorial integrity of Albania. Such a declaration done by these countries will weaken enough the position of the regime of Tirana. Italy would have been ready to make such a declaration. Yugoslavia has no real revendications on Albania, because she has more than 800.000 Albanians from Kosova. The Greek revendications seem to be important although, they are in Greece more Albanians than Greeks on Albanian territory, but these revendications are based on the strategic, economic and national necessities. The different party chiefs in Greece would be disposed to withdraw these revendications but they don't dare on account of the category of their adversaries, and specially the communists who will consider them as salesmen of the interests of the nation. It is hoped that in a near future these interested states will make disappear the only defense of Enver Hoxha's regime.

In such circumstances, there are possibilities that Albania may be liberated within 1952 and that a people of one million could will be saved from death on condition that Greece and Yugoslavia declare that they will respect the territorial integrity and independence of this country. From its political and geographical position, the change of regime, Albania will contribute much in the favour of the common cause of the Anti-Communist Bloc of Nations.